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TALCOTT, PARKER

Served under Anderson.

Talcott came with Frank James to join Bill Anderson in 1864. He was killed in 1864.

TALLEY, GEORGE

Served under Quantrill.

George Talley was the brother of Thomas and Wallace. His cousin was Cole Younger. All three brothers were at Cole Younger's winter camp when it was attacked February 10, 1863, near Independence. George and Wallace were both killed, but Thomas escaped.

TALLEY, RICHARD

Warren Welch lists Richard Talley as riding with Quantrill, and still living in 1911.

TALLEY, THOMAS

Served under Quantrill.

Thomas Talley was the brother of George and Wallace. He fought Burris at Pink Hill in 1862. On November 30, 1862, he rode with Cole Younger, and was in Younger's winter camp, when Colonel Penick and his men attacked the camp. He had one boot off and in the process of putting his other boot on. Talley became entangled with the boot and tried to remove it, but couldn't. Younger stopped and helped him pull his boot off. Talley tried to shoot the approaching Federal soldiers with his pistol, but it was wet with snow, rendering it useless.

In 1863, he was a messenger and called the guerrillas together for a meeting at the Edmond Coward farm. Talley, Cole Younger, Frank and Jesse James, and several other men were sent by Quantrill to help Todd fight Major Ransom between Blue Springs and Pleasant Hill.

TALLEY, WALLACE

Served under Quantrill. See Talley, George.

TARKINGTON (TARKINTON), WILLIAM

Served under Anderson.

Tarkington was killed at Orrick with Anderson in 1864.

TATE, DAVID

David Tate's farm was located about three miles from Little Santa Fe in Jackson County, Missouri. In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Independence, David Tate, a 53 year old farmer, was born in Pennsylvania. His children were: Richard, a 22 year old laborer, was born in Kentucky (as were the other children); Andrew L., 15; Francis M., 14 (male); Elizabeth, 13; and Tilman, 19.

Quantrill used Tate's home for a meeting place. On Saturday, March 22, 1862, at 10:00 p.m., Union soldiers attacked Tate's home, trapping Quantrill and his men in the house. Quantrill had been at Alexander Major's (manager of Pony Express; partner of famous freight line Russell, Majors & Waddell) home earlier before coming to Tate's home with 21 men. Gregg, Todd, and their men stopped at Wyatt's farm, and Haller and his men stopped near the Wyatt and Kerr homes that were further south.

Major James M. Pomeroy, Second Kansas, had orders to arrest Tate. The Tate house was made of brick with a wooden ell in the back. Pomeroy set fire to the ell, then hearing women and children screaming, Pomeroy allowed David Tate and his family to leave.

The guerrillas and Quantrill escaped through a burning wall, shooting as they went, running on foot. Two men were killed instantly, the Rollens. Five bodies were found burned in the house; four other guerrillas were taken prisoner.

Pomeroy burned the rest of Tate's house and his out-buildings. Pomeroy then went to the Wyatt's farm the next day, and captured two more guerrillas. The prisoners were taken to Leavenworth, Kansas, including Perry Hoy, who was executed later. Quantrill soon attacked Independence, and lost seven men.

TATE, WILLIAM P.

William Tate was born October 17, 1838, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. He left home in 1859, after having a fight with his father, and losing.

Tate was in Fannin County, Texas, when the war broke out. He joined the 9th Texas Cavalry, and was wounded in the battle of Holly Springs, Mississippi. Tate recovered, joined Price, and fought in the battles at Pea Ridge, Corinth, and other battles.

When the war was close to an end, he served under Bill Anderson. In 1881, he was in Saline County, Missouri.

TATUM, JAMES

Attended the reunions.

TATUM, THOMAS BENTON

Thomas Tatum was born near Blue Springs on a farm. He was in the Confederate Army. After the war, he attended the reunions. He died February 24, 1922, at the age of 81, at his daughter's home in Omaha, Nebraska. Tatum was buried in the Blue Springs Cemetery in Missouri.

TAYLOR, CHARLES FLETCHER "FLETCH"

Served under Quantrill.

Fletch Taylor had been compared to a Greek hero, horse, steam engine, Russian soldier, and fierce Indian all rolled into one.

He fought in the Independence battle August 11, 1862, and Federal troops at Wellington late 1862. On December 25, 1862, he went with Younger to Kansas City, to avenge Henry Younger. Some of Younger's murderers were there.

Taylor was with James Little, at Plattsburg. He took about \$6,000, and did not split it with the other guerrillas. At first, he agreed to share, but later refused. Gregg demanded that Taylor (and the others that took the money) split the money. Todd and Quantrill said they had a right to keep the money. This caused bad blood between Taylor and Gregg.

Taylor fought at Richfield, and fought Captain Thatcher. In July of 1863, he was elected First Lieutenant under Todd. Before the Lawrence Massacre, he was in the town disguised as a horse trader with plenty of money. He stayed at the

Eldridge House. Later, he took part in the Lawrence Massacre. Taylor also fought at Baxter Springs.

Taylor lost his arm from a wound he received on August 18 (8), 1864, in Lafayette. The arm was shattered by a Minie ball. His men coerced Doctors Murphy and Regan, of Wellington, to follow them. The doctors performed an emergency amputation on Taylor in September of 1864. Another source claims he was at Centralia.

Taylor broke away from Quantrill while in Texas (see Texas).

After the war, he was a member of the Missouri Legislature. He became quite wealthy from lead mining in 1871-2. Although he lived in Joplin, Missouri, he owned property in Colorado. Taylor died sometime between August 1916 and August 1917.

TAYLOR, JOHN M.

John Taylor was wounded August 19, 1864, near Sturgeon. He rode with Captain James Cason of Howard County in the Boonslick Hills, near Lisbon.

TAYLOR, TOM

TEAGUE, A. B.

Served under Quantrill. On the July 16, 1862 roster.

TEAGUE, F. F.

Served under Quantrill. On the July 16, 1862 roster.

TEAGUE, JOHN

Served under Quantrill. On the July 16, 1862 roster.

TERRILL, EDWIN

Union Captain.

Terrill was from Harrisonville (maybe Missouri?). He was commissioned to fight guerrillas by Federal authority. At first, he joined Captain Jack Thompson's Company, First Kentucky Confederate troops and served the first year in Virginia. He joined the Confederate Army in Tennessee in 1862. Later, he deserted and followed Jayhawkers until he received his authorization from the United States to find Quantrill. His reputation was deplorable, and his fighting abilities were attributed to his whiskey drinking.

In the summer of 1865, Terrill and Lieutenant Harry Thompson, another Confederate deserter, arrested a Federal soldier, named Johnson, near Bardstown. They robbed and murdered him, then sunk Johnson's body in a creek. The body was found a few days later. Terrill and Thompson were arrested and tried. Their trial ended in a hung jury. They were confined in jail and escaped.

Terrill started operations on a small scale. He took Taylorsville and Bloomfield, Kentucky. Then he rode into Shelbyville, where he shot up the town, and killed an elderly man. The county judge ordered a posse of citizens to arrest Terrill and his men. A Baker (Terrill's uncle) was killed; Terrill was severely wounded and later died of the wound.

J. M. Ridlon had instructions from General Palmer, to find men who would be willing and able to capture Quantrill dead or alive. Terrill was put in command of these men, because he knew Quantrill in Kansas.

Terrill reported Wednesday, May 10, 1865, to General Palmer's headquarters with Quantrill in a wagon. Terrill and his company were paid off and discharged. A roll-call lists Edwin Terrill as chief, Lieutenant John H. Thompson, and Lieutenant Horace Allen among the 31 men. Terrill received \$50 a month, Thompson \$35, and Allen \$30.

TERRY J. H.

Served under Quantrill. On the July 16, 1862 roster. He may have been born in 1843 in North Carolina, and later lived in Jackson County.

TERRY, WILLIAM H.

Attended the reunions.

TEXAS

On Sunday, November 13, 1864, Lieutenant George Shepherd went to Texas with 26 guerrillas and some had their wives along.

Tuesday, November 22, 1864, on the way to Texas, south on Cabin Creek in Cherokee nation, Captain Emmet Goss with 32 Kansas Jayhawkers charged the guerrillas. Jesse James, who had a special vendetta against Goss, shot and killed him. Only three Kansans supposedly escaped.

On the way, the guerrillas went through Indian Country and were attacked by Federal Cherokee troops.

Quantrill set up a winter camp on Mineral Creek, about fifteen miles northwest of Sherman, Texas. General Kirby Smith advised General McCulloch to use Quantrill and his men to capture deserters and bring in recruits. Quantrill's hold over his men began to deteriorate. Anderson was the first to leave. At Sherman, Texas, Jim Chiles, John Ross, Fletch Taylor, and Andrew Walker robbed and murdered Colonel Alexander, a Confederate officer, and Major Butts. Quantrill wanted them court-martialed and shot. Taylor claimed he was acting under Quantrill's orders. Todd and Anderson saved them. Taylor left after this.

Anderson's men created havoc in and around Sherman. On December 25, 1863, the guerrillas rode their horses right into a hotel, had their pictures made, didn't like what they saw, so destroyed the photographer's equipment. They later paid for the damage. Anderson claimed it was Quantrill's men that did the damage.

Generals McCulloch and Magruder were totally disgusted with Quantrill and his men. They were anxious for the guerrillas to leave Texas.

THATCHER, ?

Union Captain.

On Tuesday, June 16, 1863, the guerrillas fought Thatcher of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry near Kansas City. This was between New Santa Fe and Westport, Missouri. The guerrillas had originally planned to capture Kansas City, but met Thatcher's men along the way. Todd led the attack. The retreating Federal troops ran into a large company of Federal infantrymen. The guerrillas had to beat a fast retreat losing three good men, Fernando Scott, Boon Schull and Al Wyatt. George Todd ordered six men to guard the bodies until burial.

THOMAS, JOHN M.

Served under Fletch Taylor.

John Thomas was from Platte County. He was a new recruit, and fought in 1864 at New Market, Missouri. Sometime around May 27, 1864, Thomas and four other guerrillas were attacked at the home of Mrs. James Bradley, near Platte City by several Federal soldiers. He was killed in the nearby orchard.

THOMAS, OBEDIAH "OBE"

Obe Thomas was a scout and chaplain for Quantrill, and later a member of the James gang. Thomas was my husband's great-grandfather, and changed his name several times. He was known by two names in the "Thomas" family alone — Obediah "Obe" Thomas and James Robert Thomas! We have found at least five other names that he used; two had biblical connotations.

Family tradition claims he stole horses from the Union, and supplied Quantrill with the horses. Thomas and another man were captured, and placed in an outbuilding. He managed to escape, but the other man was executed.

It may have been at this time that he was branded on his head. As long as he lived, he was never seen without his hat. At a picnic, someone knocked his hat off for fun. He stooped over, picked the hat up, dusted it off, put it on his head, looked the man straight in the eye, and said, "If you ever do that again, I'll kill you!" There wasn't a doubt in anyone's mind but what he meant what he said. Some family members call him an old "scoundrel."

Thomas came to Arkansas circa 1875. He married Mary Ann Eaton (her name may be an alias), and they had nine children: Mary, Violet, Charles and Louis (twins; Charles was my husband's grandfather), Alonza, John W., Sarah, James and Lynn (twins; Lynn died in infancy). Thomas died circa 1902 or 1903. One of his grandchildren was barefoot at the funeral, so it may have been summertime.

THOMPSON, BOB

Served under Todd in 1863.

Bob Thompson was killed in 1863 near Booneville, Missouri, while on a scouting party with Warren Welch.

THOMPSON, GIDEON W.

Confederate Colonel.

Gideon Thompson was severely wounded in one leg during the Independence battle August 10, 1862. He paroled Buel. On August 14, 1862, he swore Quantrill and his guerrillas into the Confederacy as Partisan Rangers.

After the war, his land and personal effects were confiscated by the U.S. District Court for siding with the enemy.

THOMPSON, JAMES "BLUE"

Served under Quantrill.

Blue Thompson took part in the Lawrence Massacre. He was shot and killed in Franklin County, Kansas, while retreating from Lawrence in August 1863. Thompson was buried in the Second Creek Baptist Church Cemetery.

THOMPSON, OSCAR

Served under Quantrill.

THOMPSON, OLIVER

Served under Todd.

Oliver Thompson was mortally wounded September 20, 1864, in the battle of Fayette.

THOMPSON, ?

Served under Quantrill. On the July 16, 1862 roster.

This may be James Thompson.

THOMSON, CORTEZE D.

Served under Quantrill towards the end of the war.

THORNTON, JOHN CALHOUN "COON"

John Thornton was born in Clay County. In 1864, he married Miss Lou Archer, of Platte County. She lived about four miles from Weston and ten miles from Leavenworth, Kansas. Her brother was a lieutenant under Silas Gordon. He was a brother-in-law of Alexander Doniphan.

Mrs. Thornton had a deep tan, was short and heavy set. She would strut around with several revolvers surrounding her waist and a bowie knife in her belt.

Jim Cummins went with her on secret missions to smuggle arms and ammunition out of Leavenworth. If they happened to meet Federal troops, they would stop, and Cummins would pretend to fix the harness, while she harped on him on how stupid he was. I imagine the Federal troops would snicker among themselves at the scene. She awarded Cummins a Confederate coat that she made for him.

Thornton graduated from Bethany College in 1853. He led guerrillas in Platte County. He was compared to a gorilla, because of his long arms and legs. People thought he was strange because he went about with his pants stuck in his tall boot tops, with a bowie knife stuck inside. He was a quiet, moody, sort of man who drank a lot of whiskey.

Thornton recruited Jesse James, Doc Rupe, Silas King, Tom Smith and James Cummins. He fought at Lexington and Pea Ridge.

After the war, Mrs. Thornton offered to pay Jim Cummins to escort her and her belongings by wagon to Denver Colorado. Cummins reminded her of the dangers of Indians and Federal soldiers, so, they went by stage.

Thornton would bet on dog fights, and once lost \$1000 on one dog fight. In 1865, he went to Deer Lodge, Montana. In 1876, he moved to Butte. He had mining interests. On September 15, 1887, he died at Butte.

THOROUGHMAN, ?

Thoroughman was killed near Union Mills in 1864.

THRAILKILL, JOHN

Served under Quantrill and Todd.

John Thrailkill was a painter and kept his curled hair perfumed. He was engaged to be married. Federal militiamen walked into his fiance's home and murdered her invalid father right before her. She died soon afterward. His closest friend was Jesse James, and he rode with him all through the war.

He was a captain. In September of 1863, he left Bill Anderson, and joined Todd. He attended George Todd's burial.

Before the battle of Centralia, he and his men lured Johnson to where the other guerrillas were hidden on the other side of a hill. He also fought in the main battle, and left with the rear guard.

After the war, he went to Mexico with Shelby. They were attacked by Mexican guerrillas. He carried a message to Colonel Jeanningros from Shelby, informing the Mexicans that the guerrillas had arrived.

Thrailkill was responsible for raiding a hacienda at Encarnacion and saving Inez Walker. He stayed in Mexico after Shelby left for Missouri. At Queretaro, he commanded a battalion of American scouts. He joined Porfirio Diaz in his revolution.

THRAILKILL, WILLIAM

William Thrailkill was a southern sympathizer who joined the guerrillas. He may have been from Iowa Point, Doniphan County, Kansas.

THURMAND, WILLIAM C.

Served under Quantrill.

Thurmand was born January 30, 1827. He was a captain, head of Confederate operations in Bates and Vernon Counties. On June 1, 1862, at Fort Toothman, Bates County, Missouri, he trapped and killed 22 soldiers of the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry.

In 1890, he signed up for and received a Union Army pension. He died August 10, 1910, and was buried in the City Cemetery in Hume, Bates County, Missouri. A large marker is on his grave.

TIGUE, NATHANIEL "NAT"

Served under Anderson.

Nat Tigue came with Frank James to join Bill Anderson in 1864. After the battle of Flat Rock Ford, he accompanied a wounded Jesse James to Captain John A. Rudd's home in Carroll County. He fought Johnson near Centralia.

When Fletch Taylor went to Clay County, Tigue and the others were dressed in Federal uniforms. They attacked Federal soldiers at the Conrow House, near Fredericksburg. They robbed the county treasurer at Kingston of \$6,000.

TIGUE, NEIL

Served under Anderson.

TILTON, ?

Killed near Union Mills in 1864.

TIMBERLAKE, ?

Fought at Encarnacion, Mexico.

TODD, GEORGE

Served under Quantrill.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Kansas City, George N. Todd, a 51 year old stone mason, and his wife, Margerit, who was 54, were born in Scotland. Their children were: George, a 20 year old stone mason, and Margerit, 17, were born in Canada.

The elder George Todd, as a young boy, killed a man in Scotland, and fled to Canada. The family later moved to Jackson County, Missouri.

The younger George Todd was born in 1839. He and his father were stonemasons, bridge and railroad contractors around Kansas City before the war. His father died March 20, 1864, in Syracuse, Missouri, of apoplexy.

Todd got in trouble with the law in Independence, and joined Quantrill in December 1861. Another source claims he joined the Southern army first, and then joined Quantrill in January 1862. He was brusque, fierce, sulky, illiterate, round-faced, blond-headed, medium build, brave, tough, more cautious and talkative than Anderson. In battle, Todd would get mad, and took it personal. Once, he took a Union captive with him on a raid, and sent the man back to Ewing as a witness.

Todd didn't like Bill Haller being made first lieutenant. Quantrill told him to leave, which he did. For a few weeks he fought independently, but later returned to Quantrill.

On April 16, 1862, he was with Quantrill when they were attacked by Nash. Todd tried to come to Quantrill's assistance at David Tate's home, but was attacked by Federal militia.

Sometime in May of 1862, he went with Quantrill to Hannibal, Missouri, to buy 50,000 pistol caps. He fought in the battle at Independence, August 11, 1862. A few days later, he was elected Second Lieutenant on August 14, 1862.

Todd went to Arkansas, and fought in the Cane Hill-Prairie Grove battles. In late 1862, he left Arkansas, and returned to Missouri.

Todd accompanied Quantrill to Lawrence, Kansas, in August of 1863. Near Lawrence, he recognized a man who had caused his arrest at Independence at the beginning of the war. He took his musket and beat Joseph Stone to death. During the Lawrence raid, he ate breakfast at the Bullene home, and promised it wouldn't be destroyed. He later fought in the Baxter Springs battle.

In Texas of 1863, he became drunk and defied Quantrill. Quantrill shot at him, and missed and ordered his men to shoot Todd. The guerrillas refused, except Barker, who stood by Quantrill. Both men shot at and missed Todd. Todd shot at Barker and cut his coat. The other guerrillas finally put a stop to the fight, and Quantrill and Todd made peace.

Todd rode back to Missouri in the spring of 1864. Later, he started out with his own independent command. He joined Gregg at Plattsburg, but argued over the loot at Mrs. David George's home. Quantrill agreed the money should be divided.

Todd sent word to Price's headquarters that he was the leader of the guerrillas. Price commissioned him as captain. Todd learned and used the Union challenges and badges so he could trick Union sentries into thinking the guerrillas were Union soldiers. The Union changed often, but he would always learn the new signs.

In the first week of September 1864, he crossed the Missouri River, and operated in Clay, Platte, Clinton, Carroll and Ray counties up until the 15th. During the same month, he rode into Tom Todd's camp; no relation.

Todd traveled to Boone and Howard Counties where he and Anderson joined Quantrill and attacked Fayette. Todd and Quantrill were against the attack, but Anderson was all for it. After the Fayette fiasco, the guerrillas decided to hold an election to pick one leader. Todd was picked mainly because he fought for principle; not for personal gain. He left Quantrill again.

Todd fought Johnson at Centralia. In October of 1864, he killed some discharged Union soldiers, civilians and all men of German ancestry in Johnson County. He ordered Dave Poole, with ten men, to go out and hunt up any Federal troops around. If they found any they were to lure them to camp. Later, Todd met Price at Boonville, and was sent south to cut up the Pacific Railroad.

At the age of 25, he was killed October 23 (21 or 22), 1864, near Sugar Creek, at Independence while watching Captain Herman Wagner, commander of the Second Colorado Cavalry, retreat. A Union sniper fired a Spencer carbine, and the ball shattered Todd's neck, knocking him out of his saddle. He was carried to a Mr. Burn's house where the wound was dressed. Todd lived one hour, and during that time, he became a Roman Catholic.

He was buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery in Independence, Missouri. The guerrillas buried him in the Beatty family plot, against the wishes of the Beattys. The marker has the words etched into it as follows: George W. Todd, Second Lieutenant, Quantrill's Co., Mo. Cav., C.S.A., October 23, 1864.

TODD, ROBERT

Served under Anderson.

Robert Todd was from Platte County. He came with Frank James to join Bill Anderson in 1864. Later, he served under Jim Anderson. He was killed in September 1864 when Federal soldiers surrounded Todd and four other guerrillas at the home of Captain Sebree, six miles southeast of Fayette.

TODD, THOMAS

Served under Anderson.

Thomas Todd was from Fayette, Howard County. In the 1860 Missouri census, Howard County, Monitan township, Fayette, Thomas Todd, a 24 year old farmer, was born in Missouri. He lived with the Jason Smith family. His brother was N. P. Todd. Thomas Todd had a long red beard, light complected, steel gray eyes, cool and vigilant. He was a preacher.

On August 19, 1864, he was in the battle near Rocheport where several wagons were captured. He was a Captain in the Confederate army; his recruiting camp was at Dripping Springs.

In September of 1864, he introduced George Todd to his men. They decided they were not related. Thomas Todd led the attack on Fayette. During the battle, he rode up to the court house and emptied his revolver towards it. Later, he fought Johnson at Centralia. In October of 1864, he met Price.

After the war, he attended the reunions. His grave is in the Woodlawn Cemetery at Independence.

TODD, W. C.

W. C. Todd rode with John Thraillkill. He fought Johnson near Centralia. After 1882, he wrote a pamphlet called the "Celebrated Centralia Fight."

TOLER, BILL

Served under Quantrill.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Kansas City, George W. Toler, a 44 year old merchant, was born in Virginia (as were the others). His wife, Susan A., was 47. Their children were: Mary S., 18; Edward W. (this may have been the Bill Toler who rode with Quantrill), a 16 year old machinist; and Cooper G., 13.

In March of 1862, Toler was trapped in the Tate House with Quantrill and escaped. In May of 1862, he fought near Fred Farmer's house. A few days later, after the Low House battle, Quantrill couldn't cross the Little Blue. Federal officer, Nash, would have captured him, but Toler was in a canoe on the other side of the river. He was able to save Quantrill and his men. Later, during that month, Quantrill rested at Toler's home which was located somewhere in Jackson County either near Kansas City or Independence.

Toler went with Quantrill to Howard County. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre, and fought Johnson at Centralia.

TOLEY, RICHARD

Served under Quantrill.

TOLLIVER, ANSON

Served under Anderson.

Anson Tolliver was killed at Orrick with Anderson in 1864.

TOLLIVER, PETER

Peter Tolliver was from Arkansas. His nickname was Dandelion.

TOLSEY (TOLEY, TOOLEY), J. B.

Tolsey went to Kentucky with Quantrill. He was wounded at Wakefield's farm where Quantrill was mortally wounded.

TOMLINSON, CLARENCE

Served under Anderson.

Tomlinson came with Frank James to join Bill Anderson in 1864. He was killed in 1864 at Union Mills.

TOOLEY, LOGAN

Tooley was sent by Quantrill to Howard County to find Anderson.

TOOTHMAN (TOOTHUM), WILLIAM

Served under Quantrill.

Toothman was a lieutenant who was wounded at Baxter Springs. He was killed October 9, 1864, at Blackwater. On October 27 or 29, 1862, the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry and guerrillas fought at his home.

TRABER, THOMAS

TRABER (TABOR, TARBER), ZACHARY "ZACK"

Served under Quantrill.

This could be Zach Trochere, a Frenchman. Traber rode with Cole Younger in 1862. On December 25, 1862, at Kansas City Younger, Todd, and two other guerrillas entered a saloon, while Traber held their horses. Some Federal soldiers, who

were involved in the death of Henry Younger, were in the saloon. The guerrillas all wore the Federal cavalry uniform.

TRACY, CHARLES

Tracy was a Confederate Colonel and recruiting officer. He had been an Indian fighter. In 1862, he entered Missouri to recruit. Tracy was wounded at Lone Jack.

TROW, HARRISON B. (CAPTAIN)

Served under Quantrill.

Trow was born October 16 (6), 1843, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and moved to Illinois in 1848. His mother died in Illinois. In 1850, the family moved to Missouri. At the age of nine (eleven), he whipped his step-mother and left home. He was hired by George Hudsouth (could be Hudspeth), who lived in Independence, and stayed with him until the war broke out. His wife's uncle was Judge James Gray. He was called "Iceberg" because of his calm, cool manner in danger.

In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the States service under Captain Renick, and later served under Captain Webb. He fought at Independence August 11, 1862. Later, Trow and four other guerrillas were sent to spy on Federal troops at Kansas City. They caught two Jayhawkers foraging near Independence. The guerrillas voted as to whether to kill the Jayhawkers or set them free; the Jayhawkers were freed.

Trow took part in the Lawrence Massacre. He was in Todd's camp at Judge Gray's, in September 1864. On September 12, 1864, he went with George Shepherd into Clay County to stir up trouble and keep Federal soldiers busy so Price could sneak into Missouri undetected.

On September 16, 1864, he rode with Thrailkill in the attack of a blacksmith shop in Ray County. During the Fayette battle, Federal soldiers were shooting from the windows of the Academy. Trow stole a shotgun and fired so fast and sure at one window that it was abandoned.

He was in the advance party with Thrailkill, that lured Major Johnson and his men to the rest of the waiting guerrillas near Centralia. Trow fought in the battle and left with the rear guard.

He accompanied Todd to Howard County to seek Quantrill, but couldn't find him. Todd sent Trow and some others back to Jackson County with news of Price's invasion. He may have been at the battle of Little Blue River October 21, 1864, because he was at Todd's burial, and took an oath to avenge Todd's death.

Towards the end of the war, he went to Texas with George Shepherd. He rode in the rear guard when they went through Indian country. They were attacked Federal Cherokees.

After the war, he attended the reunions. He identified Jesse James' body at St. Joseph. In 1901, he moved from Blue Springs, Missouri, to Hereford, Texas. He owned 23 sections of land (640 acres to a section) and numerous cattle. On February 24, 1925, he died at Hereford, Texas, and was buried there.

TRUITT, RICHARD "DICK"

Truitt attended the reunions. He died January 19, 1915, at the age of 80, at his home in Oklahoma.

TUCKER, JAMES

Served under Quantrill.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Kansas City, James Tucker (this may have been the James Tucker who rode with Quantrill), a 35 year old laborer, and his wife, Catherine, who was 27, were born in Ireland. Their son, James, who was seven months old, was born in Missouri.

Tucker was on the July 16, 1862 roster, and listed as third sergeant. In 1862, he rode with Cole Younger and James Vaughn to lure Federal soldiers out of Pink Hill into an ambush formed by Todd. Near Fred Farmer's home, he had his horse killed. He fought in the Independence battle of August 11, 1862. A few days later, on August 14, 1862, he was elected First Duty Sergeant. He distinguished himself in the Horse Shoe, Mississippi River battle on September 15, 1864. On October 15, 1864, he was wounded at Sedalia.

This may be the Captain J. M. Tucker, mentioned in Cole Younger's book, who became a sheriff at Los Angeles, California.

TUCKER, MORRIS J.

TUCKER, WILLIAM D.

Served under Quantrill. On the July 16, 1862 roster.

Tucker was wounded at the Sears' house.

TUCKETT, THOMAS

Served under Anderson.

Tuckettt came with Frank James to join Bill Anderson in 1864. He was killed in 1864.

TULLY, A. T.

TURNER, A. M.

Attended the reunions.

TURNER, FRANK

Fought at Richfield.

TURNER, HARVEY

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Fishing River township, Missouri City, William H. Turner (this may have been Harvey or Henry Turner who rode with Quantrill, although Harvey was from Clay County), a 33 year old gunsmith, was born in Kentucky. His wife, Hemamah (?), who was 36, was born in Ohio. Their children were: John, 7, and GeorgeAnn, 2, were born in Missouri.

In 1863, Harvey Turner, who was all alone, was surrounded and attacked by some of Penick's men. He escaped unharmed, and joined Captain Parker in Clay County the next day.

TURNER, HENRY

Henry Turner was attacked by Federal Lieutenant Hancock, who leading a detachment of 47th Kentucky near Samuels' Depot. He was shot in the right shoulder, and escaped.

TURNER, MILT

Served under Quantrill. On Frank James list.

TURPIN, CLIFF

Served under Quantrill.

Turpin was from Olathe, Kansas. He raided Olathe on September 6, 1862. His parents operated the Turpin House, a hotel in Olathe.

TUSCUMBIA

This town was in Miller County, Missouri. Circa December 1864, the guerrillas rode into town dressed as Union soldiers. They captured the garrison of Union soldiers stationed there.

TYER, JOHN W.

Served under Upton Hays.

Tyer was born January 16, 1839, in Linn County, Missouri. He participated in all the important battles of Missouri and Arkansas (except Prairie Grove, Arkansas). He attended the reunions.

UNION MILLS

This area was fought in Platte County, Missouri in 1864. John Thrailkill and Joe Macy made two camps, one mile apart. A Federal column, which was traveling in secrecy, stopped at the nearby farmhouse of a Mr. Harrison. Mary, (the daughter of the farmer) slipped out of house to warn Thrailkill about the Federal soldiers. Thrailkill was ready when the Federal soldiers attacked. Joe Macy, hearing gunshots, came to Thrailkill's rescue and together they defeated the enemy.

VANCE, JOHN

Served with Todd.

Vance was a Confederate soldier who rode with the guerrillas. He was captured June 1, 1863, near Rocheport.

VANDIVER, LOUIS

Served under Anderson.

One source claims Vandiver he was from Ray County, but I could not find him listed in the 1860 Ray County, Missouri census. He was born sometime around 1842. His sister was Susan Vandiver and they were cousins of Cole Younger. Susan was killed when the brick building, she was being held prisoner in, collapsed (see women prisoners).

In July of 1863, Vandiver raided the Missouri counties of Clay, Clinton, Caldwell, and Livingston with Joe Hart. Vandiver and William Gaugh escaped when they were surrounded by a Federal Cavalry, but Hart was killed.

He fought at Richfield, Missouri, and was in the Lawrence Massacre. At the age of 22, he was captured at St. Paul, Minnesota, on March 22, 1864. Vandiver was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, to stand trial.

VAN METER, JOHN

VanMeter was with Archie Clements, Jesse James, Jesse Hamlet, Jack Rupe, and Willis King when they surrendered May 21, 1865, in Lexington. Leaving Lexington, eight drunk Federal soldiers fired on the white flag and were joined by 60 more soldiers. Vanmeter's horse was shot, but Jack Rupe saved him.

VARNER, ?

Varner was from Johnson County, Missouri. He was with Jesse Hamlett on May 8, 1865. Later, he was captured at his father's (Phillip Varner) home, but he escaped.

VAUGHAN (VAUGHN), JOSEPH

Served under Quantrill.

Vaughan was born August 5, 1839. He was a young Jackson County farmer, who joined Quantrill in the winter of 1861.

Annie Walker, sister of Andy and daughter of Morgan Walker, was married to a Vaughn, but I do not know which one.

VAUGHN, DON (DAN)

Served under Quantrill.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, New Santa Fe, Josiah Vaughn, a 50 year old farmer, and Mary, who was 43, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: Daniel, 19, a laborer, who was born in Missouri (as were the others); James, 17; Margaret, 12; Susan E., 11; Alexander, 7; and Sarah S., 2. A Mary Vaughn, who was 23, was born in Illinois, and may have been a sister of Josiah's.

Vaughan fought in the August 11, 1862, battle of Independence. He fought in the Lawrence Massacre. In August 1864, he was with Thrailkill in the Ray County fight. When Todd was buried, he stood over the grave and took a vow to avenge his death. He raided Aubry, Kansas, January 31, 1865, where they burned many houses and killed a man from Fort Scott, Kansas.

After the war, he went to Texas.

VAUGHAN (VAUGHN), JAMES A.

Served under Quantrill.

See Vaughan, Don, for family information. James Vaughan was captured, and hung May 29, 1863, at the age of 23, at Fort Union, Kansas City. Confederate Colonel Parker avenged his death by hanging four Union soldiers.

A James Von, fought in the Harrisonville and Independence road skirmish. He was wounded at Pink Hill April 1862. The next day a James Vaughn was at Pink Hill, and tried to capture a horse. When he caught the horse, he took off his hat and waved it at Federal soldiers who was shooting at him. Vaughn dismounted to adjust his saddle twice. His luck ran out, and he was shot in the right breast. The bullet passed through his lung and out the back near his spine.

VAUGHN, JAMES NEWTON

Served under Quantrill and Upton Hays.

James Vaughn was born October 29, 1845, near New Santa Fe, Missouri. His great-grandson is Donald R. Hale.

Vaughn was a teamster on a wagon train for Dick Yeager. Sometime in May of 1862, he joined Quantrill for two months, and then joined Upton Hays. He fought at Lone Jack, and later went to Arkansas with Shelby. After he caught the measles, he returned home on leave.

After the war, he freighted and farmed. On February 23, 1924, he died at his home in Washington Township, Jackson County. He was buried in a cemetery at Belton, Missouri.

VAUGHN, JOE

Joe Vaughn wrote a book, The Only True History of Frank James, Written by Himself, after the war claiming to be Frank James. He lived in Newton County, Arkansas, and died on February 26, 1925.

In the fall of 1926, his daughter, Sarah Snow, published his book. I found several things in the book that puzzled me, such as the story Vaughn told about stopping at a farmer's home one night to ask for directions. The farmer told him to look at the stars; Vaughn ridiculed the farmer. The guerrillas used the stars to travel at night, as did the James'. Vaughn should have known what the farmer was talking about.

VAUGHN, JOSEPH

Served under Quantrill; one year.

Joseph Vaughn was born August 5, 1839, in Sni-a-bar Township, Jackson County, Missouri. The family moved to Buchanan County sometime around 1845. They returned to Jackson County ten years later.

Vaughn was killed in 1862, at Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

VAUGHN, TOM

Served under Quantrill. Vaughn was killed during the war.

VAUGHN, WILLIAM

Served under Quantrill.

William Vaughn was on the July 16, 1862 roster. In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, New Santa Fe, William H. Vaughn (this may have been the William Vaughn who rode with Quantrill), a 20 year old laborer, was born in Illinois. He lived with James Rees, a farmer.

VENABLE, BOB

Bob Venable attended the reunions. He operated a transfer business in Independence, in 1889.

VENABLE, RANDALL M. (RANDOLPH)

Served under Quantrill.

Randall Venable went to Kentucky with Quantrill. He fought at Worthville. On July 26, 1865, he surrendered at Samuel's Depot, Kentucky.

After the war, he lived near Raytown. In 1914, he died, and was buried to the right of the entrance, at Mt. Washington Cemetery in Independence, Missouri.

VINES

Vines went to Mexico with Shelby. He fought at Encarnacion.

VIVIAN, HARVEY

Served under Anderson.

Vivian was from Clay County, although I did not locate him in the 1860 Clay County, Missouri, census.

WADE, DAVID

Served under Anderson.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Gallatin township, Missouri City, David Wade, a 41 year old farmer, was born in Virginia. His wife, Mary, who was 20, was born in Missouri. Their children were: Wentrey (? , male), 3, and William, 1.

David Wade came with Frank James in 1864 to join Anderson.

WADE, NEWMAN

Served under Anderson.

Newman Wade was from Clay County. He came with Frank James, in 1864, to join Anderson. On September 20, 1864, he was killed at Fayette.

WADE, SAMUEL

Served under Anderson.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Gallatin township, Missouri City, John Wade, a 50 year old farmer, and his wife, Nancy, who was 45, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: Samuel, 20, born in Missouri (as were the other children); Merriman (female), 17; George, 15; Pleasant, 13; Nancy, 11 (George or Pleasant could be the Newman Wade who rode with Quantrill, since I believe he may have come from Clay County).

Samuel Wade came with Frank James, in 1864, to join Bill Anderson. He fought in the Centralia battle with Johnson. Wade intended to go to Mexico with Shelby, but decided to go to British Columbia, Canada. He was killed in May of 1865 in Clay County.

WADESBURG

This town was in Cass County, Missouri. On Wednesday, July 9, 1862, Major Gower located Quantrill's camp on Sugar Creek near here. Federal Lieutenant Bishop led the charge against the guerrillas, but lost the skirmish.

WAGONER, ?

This could be Hense Waggoner. He was with Joseph Fickell when he was killed in April of 1863 (see Fickell, Joseph).

WAITMAN, MORGAN

Attended the 1903 reunion; listed as Captain Waitman.

WAKEFIELD'S FARM

This farm was located in the southern part of Spencer County, Kentucky, and owned by James H. Wakefield. Wakefield was neutral but leaned toward the Confederacy.

On Wednesday, May 10, 1865, Quantrill and his guerrillas stopped to get out of a storm, and used the house as headquarters.

Captain Terrill came down the road from Bloomfield to Taylorsville, entered the east gate, and surprised Quantrill and his men.

Wakefield was near a shed talking to Glasscock. Hockinsmith looked east, and when he saw the Federal troops coming, he sounded the alarm. Quantrill had been sleeping in a hay loft. He climbed down, rushed to a rearing horse, but

couldn't mount it. Quantrill and some of the others ran for the southwest corner of the lot. Hockinsmith and Glasscock brought up the rear.

Quantrill tried to mount a horse behind Glasscock, but the horse was shot in its hip. Then Quantrill tried to mount behind Hockinsmith, but Quantrill was shot in the back.

Wakefield made it to his house unharmed. Quantrill was mortally wounded, 3 or 4 of his men were killed and several were wounded. While Quantrill lay wounded, he was stripped and robbed of his boots and some of his clothing. Some of Terrill's men got a blanket and carried Quantrill into Wakefield's house.

Quantrill stated that he was Captain Clarke of the 4th Missouri cavalry. He wanted to stay at Wakefield's, so, he gave Terrill his gold watch and \$500 and promised an additional \$500 in order to stay. Dr. McClasky was called, and he told Quantrill that he had a mortal wound. No one knew who shot Quantrill.

Quantrill had told Wakefield his true identity. So, Wakefield, by military orders, could not only lose his property, but his life for harboring the guerrillas.

Terrill began to plunder the house, but Wakefield gave him \$20 and Lieutenant Taylor \$10 and a jug of whiskey to get them to stop the thievery and leave.

On Friday, May 12, 1865, Terrill hauled Quantrill to Louisville, Kentucky. The 13th, Terrill reported to General John M. Palmer's headquarters in Louisville, with Quantrill, who was taken to a military prison hospital.

Quantrill died Tuesday, June 6, 1865. The remaining guerrillas, about 65, escaped and surrendered in Smiley (Samuel's Depot), Kentucky, and were paroled. Bob Hall stated that 16 men, under Captain Henry Porter, surrendered at Samuel's Depot (Wakefield) on Wednesday, July 26, 1865, to Captain Young who was stationed at Bardstown.

At the 1901 reunion, ex-guerrillas said that Quantrill had started that morning to Louisville to surrender.

WALKER, ANDREW Y.

Served under Quantrill.

Andrew Walker was born September 1, 1836, in Jackson, County. His father was Morgan Walker (See Walker, James Morgan).

Andrew Walker lived near Blue Springs, Jackson County, Missouri. He was a quiet, vigilant, marksman. Quantrill first approached Walker about a plan that some Kansans were going to rob Morgan Walker.

On December 10, 1860, Walker with four neighbors (one was Dr. Slaughter, ex-husband of Nancy), helped plan an ambush with Quantrill.

By mid-December, Quantrill joined Walker and eleven other men to pursue six Jennison's Jayhawkers, who were out looting. Walker's band captured them.

Quantrill formed his guerrillas in 1861 with Walker being among the first of his recruits. Walker claimed he was the leader of the guerrillas, and Quantrill was a private. Walker

fought in the Cane Hill battle in Arkansas. In February of 1862, he returned to Missouri with George Todd.

In the winter of 1862, he surrendered to Colonel Burris at Wyandotte, but Colonel Penick arrested him in Independence. Penick put him in prison, even though he had protection papers given to him by Burris. Penick wanted to hang him. Walker joined the Federal Army to get out of prison, but was given a ten-day furlough and never returned.

Later, Penick found him with John Koger, William Cox and Alf Ketchum. Walker and Cox escaped; Ketchum was shot down; and Koger was severely wounded and captured. Walker walked to his home, barefoot, in four inches of snow. He found a pair of Fletch Taylor's pants (which only went to his knees), a boy's hat, a Negro woman's shoes, and a blanket which he wrapped around him. Then, he left to join Captain Todd.

Walker fought in Independence on August 11, 1862. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre. On September 16, 1864, he rode with Thrailkill in Ray County.

Walker went to Texas with Quantrill and while there, Fletch Taylor, Jim Chiles, and John Ross broke him, financially. These four were also involved in robbing and killing Confederate officers, Colonel Alexander and Major Butts.

When Quantrill returned to Missouri, Walker and a few others went to Mexico. Walker went to California and Oregon and stayed there for two years. He returned to Jackson County, Missouri; moved to St. Clair County near Lebeck; and then moved to Weatherford, Texas. In 1902, he attended the reunion. He died in Texas sometime between August 1910 and August 1911.

WALKER, JAMES MORGAN

James Morgan Walker was born in 1800, in Virginia. His daughters were Sina (?), and Nancy; and sons were Andrew and Zach, a southern sympathizer. He moved to Kentucky where he married. In 1834, he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and owned 1,800 acres and 25 slaves near Blue Springs, Missouri.

On December 10, 1860, Quantrill, with four other men were going to attack Walker's farm and free his slaves. Quantrill approached, his son, Andrew, and told him of the attack. The Walkers were prepared, and the attackers were all killed, except for Quantrill.

WALKER, SAM

One source mentioned a Walker who went to Mexico with Shelby, and was wounded at Lampasas. I'm not sure which Walker he meant, Sam or Andrew.

WALKER, SINA

Daughter of Morgan Walker (see Walker, James Morgan); married a Woods.

WALKER, NANCY

Nancy (Nannie, Anne, or Anna) was a daughter of Morgan Walker. She married Dr. Riley Slaughter. He caught her in bed with another doctor and divorced her. She became Quantrill's mistress for a short time. In April 1862, she married Joe Vaughan. They moved to Clay County or north of the Missouri River and stayed there until after the war. She left Vaughan, and ran a bordello at Baxter Springs, Kansas.

WALLER, JAMES H. "JIM"

Served under Andy Blunt.

Waller was with Blunt in his attempted rescue of Otho Hinton. He was killed March 30, 1864, near Greenton, Jackson County, Missouri.

WALLEY, IRVIN

Union Captain.

Walley was born December 7, 1833, in Franklin County, Ohio. He moved to Bates County, Missouri in 1855.

In 1861, he was a sergeant in the Missouri State Militia. He was the commander of a company in Neugent's Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia.

Walley sought the attention of Cole Younger's sister. He asked her to dance with him at a dance given at Martha Mockbee's home. She refused. Walley became insensible, and accused Cole Younger of being a spy for Quantrill. Younger and Walley got into a heated argument, and Walley called Younger a liar. They fought and Walley drew a pistol; others broke up the fight.

Cole's father, Henry Younger was murdered, and Walley was accused. General Ben Loan wrote a letter to General Curtis about the incident, and had Walley arrested and court-martialed at Independence.

Cole Younger and some of Quantrill's men, ambushed and killed witnesses on their way to Walley's trial. They did not kill Walley, and Walley never was tried.

During the war, in 1862, he located Quantrill and his men in the woods near Indian Creek and fought them. After the war, he returned to Butler County, and died on April 28, 1894.

WALTERS, CHARLES "CHARLEY"

Served under Quantrill and Poole.

Walters joined in 1861. He surrendered in 1865, in

Lexington, Missouri.

WALTON (WOLTON), JOHN

WARD, ROBERT

Served under Quantrill. Killed in 1863 at Baxter Springs.

WARE, ROBERT D.

Ware was born in 1845, in Kentucky; attended 1925 reunion.

WARNER, MATTHEW

Served under Todd in 1863.

WARREN, GEORGE

Served under Todd.

George Warren was from Platte County. He was captured while leaving the steamboat "Paragon" on May 30, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas.

WARREN, JOHN THOMAS

Served under Anderson.

John Warren was born October 10, 1847, in Liberty, Missouri. He was from Clay County. In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Gallatin township, Missouri City, William Warren, a 47 year old farmer, and his wife, Mary, who was 38, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: Sarah, 16, born in Missouri (as were the other children); William, 14; John, 12; Mary and Martha (twins), 10; Samuel, 8; Amos, 7; Robert, 6; Joseph, 4; and Alexander, 2.

Warren was wounded four times in his first battle at Orrick when Anderson was killed. After the war, he was a buffalo hunter for the army. He died April 1, 1932, in Huxton, Colorado.

WARREN, JIM

Served with Todd and Dave Poole circa October 10, 1863.

WARREN, TOM

Served with Todd and Dave Poole circa October 10, 1863.

This could be John Thomas Warren.

WARRENSBURG

This town was in Johnson County, Missouri. On Wednesday, March 26, 1862, the town was held by Union Major Emory Foster, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry.

Quantrill and men fought Foster, and were defeated; nine guerrillas died, and seventeen were wounded. Quantrill tried again the next day and was again defeated.

On March 26, 1864, the guerrillas were dressed in Union uniforms and passed as Colorado troops. They met a detachment of Missouri Militia under Lieutenant Nash. The militia were all killed except for one.

WATIE, STAND

Confederate Brigadier General.

Stand Watie was born December 12, 1806. He was a Cherokee Indian leader of his people, and wanted to sell tribal lands in Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Watie wanted to take up reservation lands, which would later be Indian Territory.

Watie's Irregulars were called the Cherokee Mounted Rifles. He fought at Wilson's Creek, Lexington, and Cane Hill, and was attached to General McCulloch's army. McCulloch stated that he hoped the government would keep Watie in the army. Watie was the last Confederate General to surrender.

He died September 9, 1871, and was buried in the Polson Cemetery in northeast Oklahoma.

WATSON, BILL

Bill Watson lived in Pink Hill, Jackson County, Missouri. He rode with Dan Vaughn, and was killed circa January 25, 1865, between Westport and Hickman Mills.

WATSON, JOHN S.

Served under Quantrill.

John Watson was born circa 1847 in Missouri (the funeral home estimated his age at 82). There are two different dates as to the time of his enlistment. One states he joined Quantrill in June of 1861, and the other states February 5, 1862. He was living in Jackson County, Missouri, at the time.

Watson rode with Andy Blunt when Blunt was killed on March 10, 1864, south of Oak Grove, Missouri. On June 15, 1865, he was honorably discharged by Capt. B. F. Rodgers.

After the war, Watson lived in Paris, Texas and later moved to Antlers, Oklahoma. Dick Locke gave him some ground, and the citizens of Antlers gave him a house.

Watson was awarded the Cross of Military Service on July 29, 1904, but it was not bestowed to him until June 3, 1909. He stated on one application form for the award that he joined

Quantrill on June 1861 and was a private. On the second form he claimed he joined February 5, 1862.

On September 15, 1905, he was approved for a Confederate Pension. He listed his occupation as a carpenter. W. W. Hyden (probably Whitten Hyden) and William Marchbanks swore affidavits that Watson served as a soldier in the Confederate Army. Watson, himself, stated that he was transferred to Quantrill's Company where he stayed until the spring of 1864. He then joined Anderson's Company and stayed with him until Anderson was killed. Watson then stated that he returned to Quantrill and stayed until he went to Lexington, Missouri, where he was parolled by Captain Rodgers.

Watson died August 20, 1922, in the Aikin Hospital, and was buried in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery next to his wife. His grave went unmarked for several years; but due to the tireless effort of Mrs. Susan Hejka and her husband, the U.S. Government furnish Watson a marker on January 5, 1999.

WATTS, HAMP B.

Served under Anderson.

During the war, Watts was fifteen years old from Fayette.

At the house of Captain Sebree, Federal soldiers, led by Leonard, surrounded six guerrillas. Three were killed, but Watts, Anderson Baby and Joe Holt escaped. He wrote a book called, "The Babe of the Company" published in 1913.

WAYMAN, F. LUTHER

Served under Quantrill.

Before the war, General Deitzler stole Wayman Luther's father of several thoroughbred horses and mules.

Luther served as a lieutenant under Shelby. On March 19, 1862, he was at the Little Blue Baptist Church near Independence when Quantrill read Special Orders 47 to his men.

He fought in the Baxter Springs battle. Wayman may have killed Major Curtis (son of General Samuel Curtis). He killed William E. Hopper, and found some letters from Hopper's girl friend from Wisconsin. He had Hopper's belt in 1909.

After the war, he moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma, and was still alive in April 27, 1909.

WAYMAN, JOHN

Served under Anderson.

WAYMAN, MATTHEW "MATT"

Served under Todd.

Matt Wayman was the brother of Milt. He went to Texas with George Shepherd November 13, 1864.

WAYMAN, MILT

Served under Quantrill.

Milt Wayman was the brother of Matthew. He met Frank James on October 6, 1882, at Lee's Summit.

WAYMAN, WILLIAM

William Wayman attended the reunions.

WEBB, CHARLES "CHARLEY"

Served under Todd. Fought Johnson at Centralia; survived the war.

WEBB, GEORGE B.

Served under Quantrill and Shelby.

George Webb was from Lone Jack, Jackson County. He fought

in Mexican War. In 1862, he organized his own company; he was the lieutenant and Dr. Caleb Winfrey, was captain. He was at the head of the battle in Lone Jack, and later took part in the Lawrence Massacre. On October 15, 1864, he was wounded at Sedalia. He was killed in battle of Westport in October of 1864 at Byram's Ford.

WEBB, HEWITT PRESTON "PRES"

Served under Quantrill.

Pres Webb was born in 1838. His father, Asa Webb, was one of the first pioneers of Jackson County. He married Mary Perry in 1852 at Lone Jack. She was born March 17, 1835, in Brown County, Illinois. Their children were: Permelia Elizabeth (husband, Lon Landers), Mary Ann (husband, Frank Hurst; granddaughter, Carmelita Hurst Kinchle), Thomas Winfrey, William Preston, John Coleman, Zepora Ella (husband, William Lease), Robert Lee, Benjamin, Lulu Dell (twin, Mattie Belle), Mattie Belle (husband, Jeff Duncan), Ida May (husband, ? Johnson), and Henry Clay. Mary's parents were John and Permelia Bridges Perry.

Webb fought in the battle of Lexington. He advised General Price to make a flank movement. The Federal soldiers were too well fortified and defended by cannon in their position above the city.

He fought at Newtonia, in the Independence battle August 11, 1862, Lone Jack, Cane Hill, and Springfield. Webb took part in the Lawrence Massacre. He was a scout for Quantrill.

During the war, Webb was ordered to Kansas City with four other guerrillas on a reconnaissance mission. They came across two Kansas infantrymen loaded with stolen goods. Since the two were unarmed, the guerrillas took a vote on whether to kill them or not. The two Kansans were given a reprieve and sent on their way.

In 1863, Webb and George Maddox brought information to Governor Thomas C. Reynolds from Quantrill concerning the Federal military condition of Missouri.

Webb fought in the Centralia battle with Johnson. At Westport, they killed three foragers and captured two wagons and several horses. Later, they killed ten Federal soldiers, wounded six, and four escaped from a bawdy house. He attended George Todd's burial.

Webb went to Texas with George Shepherd. On November 22, 1864, he battled with Captain Goss on Cabin Creek in the Cherokee Nation. He was wounded by three Indians, who he killed and took their horses. Later, he fought with 75 Federal Cherokees. Webb helped others rescue a soldier named Jackson, of Shelby's brigade, who was in prison for killing a Texas militiaman. He returned to Missouri, and served under Poole.

On January 30, 1899, he died near Buckner, while riding in a buggy with Tom Kaster. Webb was buried in the Salem Cemetery in Jackson County.

WEBB, J. H.

Served under Quantrill.

J. H. Webb was on furlough, April 9, 1863, in a Confed-

erate State Hospital at Petersburg, Virginia. He was given clothing and equipment while in the hospital April 20, 1863.

WEBB, JAMES B.

Born in 1838 in Missouri; attended the reunions.

WEBB, JOHN POINDEXTER

Served under Quantrill and Shelby.

John Webb was born September 22, 1832, in Giles County, Tennessee. His parents were Thomas Larkin and Margaret Coleman Glaze Webb; his grandfather was Larkin Morris Webb; his brothers were Curran DeCalb and Francis Marion Webb; his uncle, Andrew Jackson Webb also served under Shelby. He married Susan Emaline Philpott (her sister, Lucinda married John's brother Curran) May 8, 1862. Their children were: Samuel DeCalb, Mary Josephine, Arah Adna, George W., Lucy, Fred P., Cora Agnes, and Jasper Newton; a great-granddaughter was Joanne Chiles Eakin.

Curran Webb was born July 10, 1829, in Giles County. He married Lucinda F. Philpott, whose parents were Addison and Lucy Jones Philpott. Their children were: William Thomas, Sarah Ann Catherine, John Addison, Mary Susan, Samuel Edwin and Malinda Jane. Curran joined Upton Hays, and was killed three days later at Lone Jack. He was buried in the Philpott [Oak Grove] Cemetery.

Francis Marion Webb was born October 17, 1844, in Oak Grove, Missouri. He married Martha Jane Phillips December 21, 1873, near Chapel Hill. Their children were: Flourena Jane, Bertha Margaret, Martha Albina, David Marion, Lewis Sanford, Elmer Leander, Narcissus Elizabeth, Ellis, Ora Grace and Stone. He joined the Confederacy December 24, 1862, with his brother John. They were sworn into Shelby's Brigade on January 1, 1863. His first battle was at Springfield. He surrendered June 13, 1865, Shreveport. On February 3, 1930, he died.

John Webb went to California to hunt for gold with two other men in the spring of 1854. He returned to Oak Grove after striking it rich.

Webb fought at Lexington. On December 17, 1861, he rode his own horse and joined Shelby. Since he did not cross the Mississippi to go east, he was discharged February 24, 1862, at Cove Creek, Arkansas, and returned home. He joined Quantrill, and fought at Lone Jack, then left Jackson County. Webb went south to join Shelby again, and fought at Newtonia, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, was in several battles in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. The biggest battle he fought in was Westport in October of 1864. He surrendered at Shreveport, and was paroled on June 14, 1865.

WEBB, THOMAS "CAP" (BLACK TOM)

Served under Quantrill.

Tom Webb's parents were John Paine and Elizabeth Birdwell Webb. His sister, Parlee, married Samuel Birks Harris. He was a left-handed fiddler.

Some Kansas Redlegs forced his brother-in-law, Samuel Harris, to chop the front steps of his home and set fire to the home on a winter night in 1862.

Webb joined Quantrill in August 1863. During the Lawrence Massacre, he stole \$3,000 and put the money on a mule that was later killed. He left Lawrence riding behind Cole Younger. Later on, he joined Upton Hays.

Webb attended the reunions. He died November 7, 1914, from heart trouble, at the age of 79, in the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Stone at Butler, Missouri, but was buried in Venita, Oklahoma.

WEBB, WILLIAM "BILL"

Served under Anderson.

WEBSTER, JOHN

Served under Quantrill.

John Webster rode with Joe Lee in 1863 at Pleasant Hill. In 1863, he was elected Orderly Sergeant under Jarrette's command. He was surrounded at Howard's Mill in Johnson County by Federal soldiers. John and Noah Webster were each wounded but escaped. They may have been brothers.

WEBSTER, NOAH

Served under Quantrill.

In 1862, Noah Webster rode under the leadership of Albert Cunningham. He rode with Joe Lee in 1863 at Pleasant Hill. Webster took part in the Lawrence Massacre. After Lawrence, he was wounded by Federal soldiers who chased them from Kansas. He was surrounded at Howard's Mill, was wounded, but escaped. Webster was with Pres Webb on a scouting expedition.

In July (September) of 1863, he was killed at Davis Creek in Lafayette County by the Missouri State Militia.

WEDDINGTON, JAKE

Weddington was a lieutenant, and supposedly commanded the guerrillas in Texas when Quantrill was absent in October of 1863.

WELBY, JAMES

Served under Todd and Dave Poole.

Welby had his left arm shattered in the battle of Lexington. Near Dover, in Lafayette County, Dr. S. T. Meng tended all the wounded he found, whether Union or guerrilla. Dr. Meng found Welby, but before he could tend to Welby's wounds, Federal soldiers nearly found them. Meng hid Welby and managed to draw the Federal soldiers away.

WELCH, JAMES

Served under Todd.

WELCH, JOHN

Served under Kit Dalton.

WELCH, LOUIS "LOU"

Louis Welch fought Johnson at Centralia.

WELCH, WARREN

Served under Quantrill.

Warren Welch was born in 1840. He was from Jackson County. He joined Price at the beginning of the war, and was a corporal. Welch was wounded in Arkansas, and was discharged. On June 17, 1861, he joined Shelby, and later joined Quantrill. He fought at Independence August 11, 1862. Welch took part in the Lawrence Massacre. On May 17, 1865, he surrendered at Lexington, Missouri.

Welch attended the 1902 reunion and at the 1906 reunion, he met William Connelley, the author. He was a pall bearer at the second funeral of Jesse James on June 29, 1902. At the 1909 reunion, he was elected secretary. In 1912, he was the recipient of the Southern Cross of Honor, and lived in Independence.

Welch died December 21, 1915, at the age of 75, in Independence at his son, Harrison Welch's home, and was buried in the Bridges Cemetery, Sni-a-bar Township, Jackson County.

WELLS, POLK

Polk Wells was born June 5, 1851, in Missouri. His step-brothers, named Fry (one could be Frank Fry), rode with Quantrill. He helped his step-brothers and the James brothers chase Jayhawkers away from Rushville, Missouri, in January of 1864.

On July 11, 1881, he helped rob the Davis and Sexton Bank at Riverton, Iowa, of \$4,000. Later on in years, he wrote a book about his outlaw years, and published it in 1907.

WELLS, SAMUEL "SAM" K.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Independence, George Washington Wells, a 43 year old farmer, and his wife, Margaret, who was 38, were born in Virginia. Their children were: Charles, 15, born in Missouri (as were the other children); Samuel, 12; Franklin T., 9; Robert, 6; Sarah, 3; and Falena (?), three months old.

Washington Wells was killed August 18, 1862, in the White Oak Creek battle in Jackson County. He was shot while shouting out a battle cry. Wells was buried near the Unity Farm at the Bannister road and Highway 50 intersection.

Sam Wells was a shaggy lout that could barely read. He and his mother, found Henry Younger's (Cole Younger's father) body. I just found one source that claimed he was a Quantrill man.

After the war, he became a member of the James Gang. He was a suspect in the robbery of a Missouri Pacific Railroad train near Otterville, Missouri, July 7, 1876. On Thursday September 21, 1876, he was killed by a posse with five bullets, near Madelia, Minnesota, for his part in the Northfield bank robbery. He used the aliases of Charley Pitts and Jack Ladd. A Pinkerton agent, named Jack Ladd, was killed by the James gang.

WELLS, T. B.

T. B. Wells attended the reunions.

WEST, ANTHONY

Served under Thrailkill. Went to Mexico with Shelby.

WEST, RICHARD

Served under Anderson.

Richard West may be a cousin of Jesse James. If so, his parents were Tillman Howard West and Elizabeth James, the sister of Robert James. Their children were: Luther, Mary, and Henry who all died young; Oscar (born 1840, died in the Civil War), Richard James (born 1843, died 1886), William (born 1847), Nancy and Amelia both born in Missouri. In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Gallatin township, O. H.

West (which is T. H. West), who was 50, was born in Kentucky (as were all listed except Anna). His wife, Elizabeth was 46. Their children were: Oscar, 18; Richard, 16; William, 13; and Anna, 10, born in Missouri. After the war, this Richard West helped establish Kansas City's largest men's clothing store with his father and brother William.

The Richard West who rode with Quantrill, fought a Federal militia on August 12, 1864, near Fredericksburg, Ray County. He was with Clements when he disobeyed Anderson on September 15, 1864. In 1864, he came with Frank James to join Anderson.

West was wounded trying to retrieve Anderson's body near Orrick. With the help of Tuck and Woot Hill, he managed to get Anderson's body on a horse, but the horse was killed. It pinned Anderson's body underneath making it impossible for anyone to bring him out.

While camped on the White River in Arkansas, West shot Creth Creek, in the mouth, in a personal fight over a hog. Although serious, it was not a fatal wound.

After the war, he accompanied Jesse James to Rulo, Nebraska. This is one reason I believe he may be a cousin of James.

WEST, SHELBY

WEST, WILLIAM (CAPTAIN)

William West came to Missouri with Ki Harrison. He was somber, well-built, long-haired, and a good horseman. West was in a bowie knife duel and nearly killed. Union pickets killed him.

WEST, WOOT

Served under Anderson.

WESTPORT (ALSO CALLED BATTLE OF LITTLE BLUE RIVER)

This town was in Jackson County. On Friday, October 21, 1864, Major General Samuel Ryan Curtis constructed the breastworks and rifle pits near Byram's Ford. Eight-thousand Kansas regulars and militia were stationed behind the breastworks. General Curtis took personal charge of the battle.

Kansas Governor Thomas Carney ordered 12,000 Kansas militia to stay at the state line between Missouri and Kansas. A trap was laid and Price was on his way with guerrillas, veteran cavalrymen, deserters and conscripts (men forced into service).

Saturday, October 22, 1864, Colonel C. R. Jennison was ordered to keep pickets posted near Independence and resist Missourians who would attempt to cross the ford until help arrived.

Colonel Sidney D. Jackman, Shelby's Brigade, made the first attempt to cross. Shelby's men found unguarded cattle crossings above and below the ford and was able to cross over and flank Jennison's entrenched men. Jennison was forced to fall back, but was joined by a Topeka regiment south of Brush Creek, and was able to drive the Confederates back toward the river.

The battle lasted over eight hours. Realizing he was in a trap, Price moved to Fort Scott, and the next morning fled

toward Arkansas, defeated. George Todd was killed by a sniper's bullet during this battle. David Poole assumed command of Todd's men and they retreated with Price.

There were about 3000 casualties in the Union and Confederate armies. On October 24, 1864, Curtis revoked martial law in northern Kansas, and put an end to its militia.

Byram's Ford was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 16, 1989.

WETZEL, HERMAN

Served under Quantrill.

Wetzel was born in 1833. He died in 1930, and was buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

WHITE, JAMES

James White was a suspect in the Liberty and Richmond bank robberies in Missouri. He was arrested at St. Joseph on suspicion of the Liberty robbery but released. Later, he was accused of robbing the Independence bank. Although, he was a suspect in the Savannah robbery, he was not arrested. He robbed the Russellville bank, and was accused of the Corydon (Iowa) bank robbery. A \$5,000 reward for his arrest was placed over his head. He left for Kentucky.

WHITE, JOHN

Served under Anderson.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Fishing River township, Jeremiah White, a 46 year old farmer, and his wife, Elizabeth, who was 40, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: Morticia, 17, born in Missouri (as were the other children); Mary A., 16; Harriet, 14; John, 10 (this could be the John that rode with Quantrill and the James Gang, since he lived in the same township as Jesse James); Daniel, 8; Franklin, 6; and Jeremiah, 2.

White was accused of robbing the Richmond bank. He lived in Texas for awhile, and then went to Mexico and died there.

WHITE, JOSIAH

Served under Quantrill.

WHITE, RICHARD

Richard White's farm was located in Jackson County, Missouri. Towards the end of the war, in 1865, at White's home, Federal soldiers surrounded the Maxwell brothers, Frank Gregg, Sam Constable, and Ed Hink. Hink was killed instantly, but the others escaped.

WHITE, ?

White joined Quantrill, but disapproved of Quantrill's murdering people for the slightest excuse. He took his father's horses and mules to Texas, and stayed there until the war ended. After the war, he became a salesman.

WHITSETT, JAMES SIMON (SIMEON) "SI"

Served under Quantrill.

Si Whitsett was born March 19, 1845, on his father's farm in Washington Township, Hickman Mills, Missouri. In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Independence, John R. Whitsett, a 55 year old farmer, and his wife, Eliza L., who was 52, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: Catherine, 19, and James S., 15, both born in Missouri. A

sister, Armenia Whitsett Gilvey, was killed when a brick building she was held in collapsed (see Women Prisoners).

Whitsett joined Upton Hays in 1862. He fought in Independence August 11, 1862, Lone Jack, Springfield, Hartsville, Cape Girardeau, Missouri and Prairie Grove, and Helena, Arkansas.

Along with Scott, he helped rescue an elderly man's son, who was being held by Federal soldiers. Late 1862, he was at Crenshaw's bridge, that crossed the Little Blue. They attacked twenty-three militia, where two escaped; one had helped Whitsett once, the other, was released by Cole Younger.

In Kansas, in 1863, he was with Jarrette and Gregg, when they attacked and killed several men; some were Federal soldiers, some were citizens. Also, he killed several Federal soldiers at a tavern, the landlord, and then burned the tavern. Quantrill sent Whitsett and twenty other guerrillas to Todd, in 1863. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre.

In 1864, he fought Johnson near Centralia. Whitsett rode with Press Webb, in 1864, on a reconnaissance mission watching the main roads leading into Kansas City. At Fayette, he tried to retrieve Oliver Johnson's body. He was wounded in St. Clair trying to take messages from Quantrill to Governor Reynolds. Whitsett rode with Todd until Todd was killed. He may have been in the battle of Westport.

In May of 1865, he went to Fort Leavenworth, and became a teamster. He identified Jesse James' body in 1882. Whitsett was a pall bearer at Jesse James' second funeral, Frank James' funeral and Jim Younger's funeral. He attended the reunions.

WIER, ANDREW H.

Wier was from Jackson County. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre. His grave is in the Weir Cemetery.

WIGGINTON, GEORGE "BUD"

Served under Quantrill.

George Wigginton was born September 4, 1843, in Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri. His father, John Wigginton, was killed at the beginning of the war. He and his two brothers joined Confederacy. George and his cousin, John McCorkle, joined Quantrill in August of 1862.

Wigginton fought at Independence August 11, 1862. He was in Younger's winter camp when it was attacked. Later, he was in the Baxter Springs battle.

Quantrill sent him to Todd in 1863. Wigginton went to Kentucky with Quantrill. He fought at Worthville. When Quantrill was attacked at Wakefield's farm, he was at a Mr. Thurman's home. Wigginton and John McCorkle surrendered at Newcastle, Kentucky.

After the war, he lived with his mother and sister on an 80 acre farm near Lee's Summit. He married Elizabeth Corbin, after his sister died, and moved to Independence.

In 1913, he was the recipient of the Southern Cross of Honor. He attended the reunions. Wigginton was a pall bearer at Frank James funeral. On August 31, 1918, he died at Boulder, Colorado, and was buried at Lee's Summit, Missouri. His widow moved to Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

WIGGINTON, JACK

This may have been a brother to George Wigginton.

WIGGINTON FARM

This farm was located five miles west of Waverly, Missouri. On Sunday, December 4, 1864, Quantrill and his guerrillas met here to discuss going east into Pennsylvania and Maryland. Several men went with Quantrill who went to Kentucky instead.

Quantrill and men left Jackson County in mid-December, and entered Kentucky the last of January 1865.

WILCOX, LAWRENCE

Served under Anderson.

Lawrence Wilcox was wounded in the Fayette battle.

WILCOX, LUXTON

Served under Quantrill.

See Luxton, J. Max (alias).

WILHITE, JEFFERSON

Served under Quantrill.

WilHITE was born circa 1841, in Missouri. His father, Gibson WilHITE, was from Lone Jack. His brother-in-law was Ben Potter, Jr.

On September 6, 1863, his relatives were killed during the banishment by Order Number 11. He robbed the mail and people of Lafayette County. While attending services, WilHITE and four other guerrillas were killed July 10, 1864, in Warder's Church yard near Wellington, Missouri, and had 28 balls of shot through him.

WILKINSON (WILKERSON), JAMES W. "JIM"

Served under Quantrill.

Wilkinson was born in 1845, and was from Independence. He forced Reverend Moses B. Arnold to perform a marriage ceremony for himself and Miss Barbary Jane Gray. The rite was held in the home of Judge Gray of Jackson County on March 8, 1864.

Wilkinson was second in command to Andy Blunt. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre. In August of 1864, he was with Todd when Captain Chestnut found them with orders from Price to keep the Federal soldiers busy. He rode with George Shepherd August 12, 1864, into Clay County to do as Price ordered.

After the war, he was accused of robbing the Liberty bank. He identified the body of Jesse James at St. Joseph, Missouri.

WILL, JACK

Served under Anderson.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Gallatin township, Missouri City, Wyatt Wills, a 55 year old farmer, and his wife, Agnus, who was 33 (or 53 ?), were born in Kentucky. Their children were: Francis (female), 14, born in Missouri (as were the other children); John (this could be the Jack, who rode with Quantrill), 12; Edward, 10; Sarah, 9; Lorilie, 4; Oscar, 2; and Flora, 8 months old.

Will was in the Fayette battle.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL

Served under Quantrill.

In 1862, Daniel Williams rode with Al Cunningham. He

was wounded and hiding in Cass County on the Grand River. Clark Hockensmith tended him, but Williams was discovered by a Kansas cavalry and killed in 1862. Another source claims he was killed in July of 1863 by the Missouri State Militia.

WILLIAMS, HENRY "HANK"

Served under Anderson and Todd.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Howard County, Monitan township, Henry F. Williams (this may have been the Henry Williams who rode with Quantrill), a 35 year old blacksmith, was born in Kentucky. His wife, Fhane (or Thaney), who was 32, was born in Missouri (as were their children). Their children were: John S., 10, and Emma, 7.

Williams was a deserter of the Federal Army. He was killed September 27, 1864, in the battle with Johnson at Centralia. His grave is in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery on the Silver Farm about four miles from Centralia.

WILLIAMS, JOHN W. "JACK"

Served under Todd.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Fishing River township, W. B. Williams, a 44 year old farmer, was born in Virginia. His wife, Mary, who was 43, was born in Mississippi. Their children were: James, 22, born in Missouri (as were the other children); John (these could be the John and James Williams who rode with Quantrill), 20; Thomas, 16; George, 13; David, 12; Jackson, 6; and Sarah, 5; Malinda, 18, was a servant.

Also, in the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Fishing River township, Mintor Williams, a 30 year old laborer, and his wife, Elizabeth, who was 24, were born in Tennessee. Their children were: John (which could be Jack, who rode with Quantrill), 18, born in Missouri (as were the other children), Martha, 13; Simpson, 8; and Mintor, 6.

John Williams went to Kentucky with Quantrill. He was wounded and captured in Jessamine County, and sent to a Louisville prison. With the help of some outside friends, he was able to escape.

Some sources say he went to Texas with George Shepherd. He then went to Mexico with Shelby, and fought at Encarnacion. After the war, he attended the reunions. He was still living in 1920.

WILLIAMS, JAMES "JIM"

Served under Quantrill.

See Williams, Jack, for one listing of a James Williams.

Also, in the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Gallatin township, Missouri City, James "Jim" Williams, a 33 year old farmer, and his wife, Docia C., who was 26, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: John, 8, born in Missouri (as were the others); Julia A., 8; Daniel, 2, and Susan, 1.

Williams went to Kentucky with Quantrill. He attended the reunions.

WILLIAMS, JIM

Served under Quantrill. Killed in the fall of 1863 in Cass County, Missouri.

WILLIAMS, SAM

This was not his real name. He supposedly was one of Quantrill's men and/or a member of the James Gang. After the war, he appeared in Mills County, Texas (eight miles west of Mullen, half way between Pecan Bayou and the old Ridge store, near the old Pendleton place), circa the 1880's. He had a can that was full of \$20.00 gold pieces. Williams married under the name of Sims which may also be an alias. He was ambushed and killed by the San Saba Mob.

WILLIAMS, W. J.

W. J. Williams attended the reunions. There was a William J. Williams who was born in 1845, in Kentucky. He was in Company H, 43rd Missouri Volunteers, and was killed at Glasgow.

WILLIAMSON, CHARLES T.

Served under Quantrill. On the July 16, 1862 roster.

WILLS, JOHN

Served under James Cason. In Cason's second battle.

WILSON, ADAM

Served under Quantrill.

Adam Wilson was a Cherokee Indian from Muncie, Nowata County, Oklahoma.

WILSON, CRAT

Served under James Cason. In Cason's second battle.

WILSON, DAVID

David Wilson's farm was located at the head of the Little Blue. Quantrill came to his home after escaping Tate's. In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, David C. Wilson, who was 43, and his wife, Sarah I., who was 36, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: Tilia, 15, Mary, 11, and John, 9, who were born in Kentucky; Samuel, 7, and Francis, 4 (male), were born in Missouri; Samuel Wilson, who was 74, was born in Kentucky (he may have been David's father).

WILSON, ED

Served under James Cason.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Howard County, Boonslick, Edward Wilson (this may have been the Ed Wilson who rode with Quantrill), a 25 year old laborer, was born in Missouri. He lived with C. B. Scriptine.

Ed Wilson fought in Cason's second battle.

WILSON, HENRY

Henry Wilson was a slave of John Wilson. He was an eye witness to the depredations of the Red Legs. Wilson joined Quantrill, and became his bodyguard and cook when his master moved to Texas. He attended the reunions.

WILSON, JOHN "JACK C."

Served under Anderson.

John Wilson came from Jackson County. He was killed September 18, 1864, by Federal soldiers, at Boonville.

WILSON, MACK

Served under Quantrill.

In November of 1907, Mack Wilson lived at Baird, Texas.

WILSON, WILLIAM H.

Served under Quantrill.

William Wilson was from Ray County, Missouri. I found

four William Wilson's in the 1860 Ray County, Missouri census. Their ages ran from 18 to 33 years of age.

Wilson joined in 1862, and was discharged in 1863. He fought at Lone Jack. After the war, he returned to Ray County and was still there in 1881.

WILSON'S CREEK (OR SPRINGFIELD & OAK HILLS)

This area was located 10 miles southwest of Springfield, Missouri. On Saturday, August 10, 1861, General Nathaniel Lyon commanded a Union army of 5400 men. General Sterling Price commanded the Missouri troops, and General Ben McCulloch commanded the Arkansas troops. The Confederates numbered 13,000 men, of which, 2000 were unarmed.

General Lyon decided to divided his forces, for some unknown reason, which may have cost him the battle. Lyon was killed during the battle. The Confederacy won the battle.

John T. Hughes J. O. Shelby, Frank James, William Quantrill, and Cole Younger were in this battle. Frank said that he thought the fighting was slow, but one Confederate officer felt it was one hard battle.

Quantrill was brave and bold in fighting at Wilson's Creek, and also fought at Carthage and Lexington.

The Union's losses were 223 killed and 721 wounded. The Confederate's losses were 265 killed and 800 wounded.

WINCHESTER, WILLIAM

Served under Anderson. Winchester was killed in 1864.

WISDOM, GREEN

Served under Captain James Cason.

Wisdom was in Cason's second battle. He may have come from Howard County.

WITT, POLK

Witt was from Howard County. In the spring of 1863, he was in the battle near New Franklin. He was with Colonel S. D. Jackman when he kidnapped General Thomas J. Bartholow.

WOMEN PRISONERS

The Anderson girls, Josephine, Mary and Jennie, were arrested south of Westport near the state-line. They were put on horses in front of the Union soldiers. Their brother, Bill Anderson, and several guerrillas tried to save the girls, but were told if any soldiers or horses were wounded, the girls would be shot.

Several of the guerrillas' female relatives were arrested and thrown into a ramshackled three story building that eventually fell. Those held were: Josephine, Mary, and Jennie Anderson, Susan Vandiver, Mollie Grindstaff, Mrs. Armenia Whitsett Gilvey, Mrs. Christie McCorkle Kerr (see Kerr, Nathan), Nannie Harris, Mrs. Lou Munday Gray (Tom Hall's sister), sisters Susan and Martha Munday, Josie Younger Jarrette, Caroline Younger Clayton, and Sally Younger.

On Friday, August 14, 1863, the building holding the women, fell injuring several and killing four. Christie Kerr, Josie Anderson, Armenia Gilvey, and one other woman were killed. Mary and Jennie Anderson were injured.

The Anderson girls were sisters of Bloody Bill Anderson and Jim Anderson (see Anderson, James, for more information).

Susan Vandiver was the sister of Louis Vandiver (see Vandiver, Louis, for more information).

Mollie Grindstaff was probably the sister of William Grindstaff. She had several bones broken and her back was hurt in the collapse. William J. Clay was her husband, and she had two sisters and one brother. She died circa March 5, 1915, in Kansas City, Missouri, and was buried in the Mt. Washington Cemetery.

Mrs. Armenia Whitsett Gilvey was probably the sister of James Simeon Whitsett (see Whitsett, James Simeon, for more information), and may have been the wife of a Gilkey, who could be a Gilvey.

Nannie Harris was the daughter of Reuben M. Harris, Jr. and Lora Fristoe. She was married to Jabez McCorkle, and a cousin of Cole Younger. Christie Kerr (her sister-in-law) and Nannie were arrested as spies.

Susan Munday had a brother, James Munday, who may have rode with Price in Arkansas. Her sister was Martha Munday. She was charged with aiding the Confederates, because she gave food to her brother, James Munday. Later, she married N. M. Womacks. Susan died at the age of 90 at Blue Springs, and was buried in the Blue Springs Cemetery.

Josie Younger Jarrette was the wife of John Jarrette, and the sister of Jim and Cole Younger (see Younger, James, and Jarrette, John, for more information).

Caroline Younger Clayton was the wife of George Clayton, and the sister of Jim Younger (see Younger, James, and Clayton, George for more information).

Sally Younger later married Jephtha Duncan, and was also a sister of Jim Younger (see Younger, James, and Duncan, Jephtha, for more information).

Venita Colcord Page had been there, but was released before the building collapsed. She was married to Confederate Major Granville D. Page, who was listed in the 1860 Jackson County, Missouri census, as a Negro trader.

WOOD, BENNETT

Served under Quantrill.

Bennett Wood was sent to Missouri, by General John S. Marmaduke, to recruit men. He arrived in Jackson County on January 19, 1863. Wood was wounded trying to dislodge Homeguards in Independence.

M. T. Maddox thought Wood stole money at Lawrence, and went to Canada with Charles Higbee. Another source claims he was killed June 20, 1863 near Napoleon, Missouri.

This could be Benton Wood who was a church member from Independence. One source claims he was in charge of prisoners taken at Lawrence, and told the prisoners that the raid was in retaliation of what the Kansans had done in Missouri. I don't know what prisoners Benton was guard over. To my knowledge, the men of Lawrence were killed instantly, except for the few that Cole Younger, Quantrill and a few others saved for various reasons.

WOOD, CARROLL

Carroll Wood entered Missouri with Ki Harrison. He was a

mountaineer and plainsman. While in Denver, Colorado, he was arrested by vigilants. He had the noose already around his neck, when his friend, John C. Moore, who was an editor, lawyer and ex-mayor, saved him from being hung.

In 1861, he fought in the Lexington battle and in 1864, in the Newtonia battle.

WOOD, HOP

Served under Quantrill.

Hop Wood was killed February 22, 1862, at Independence.

He was shot dead from his saddle while retreating on the Spring Branch Road near a public spring.

WOOD, JIM

Served under Thrailkill.

Jim Wood went to Mexico with Shelby. He fought at Piedras Negras, Mexico, when attacked by Mexican soldiers, and led the guerrillas at Encarnacion.

WOOD, ROBERT

Robert Wood was a Confederate Colonel who operated as a guerrilla chief in Missouri.

WOOD, ?

WOODRUFF, SILAS

Served under Quantrill and Fletch Taylor.

Silas Woodruff took part in the Lawrence Massacre. In 1863, he went with Maddox to deliver messages from Quantrill to Governor Reynolds. He was killed in Cedar County before he could deliver his messages. Another source claims he was killed in the summer or fall of 1863 in Lawrence County, Missouri.

WOODS (WOOD), ERASMUS

Served under Thrailkill.

Erasmus Woods went to Mexico with Shelby. He fought at Piedras Negras, Mexico, when attacked by Mexican soldiers, and fought in Encarnacion.

WOODSMALL, ?

Quantrill took two captured prisoner's from Woodsmall's camp and executed them along with twelve other men in retaliation of Perry Hoy's execution.

WOODWARD, WILLIAM

Served under Quantrill. Took part in Lawrence Massacre.

WORKMAN, JOHN A.

Workman was from Jackson County. After the war, he served as policeman in Independence, Missouri. He attended the 1902 reunion. Workman was a pall bearer at Frank James funeral. He died July 7, 1921, and was buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery at Independence.

WORTHVILLE

This town was in Carroll County, Kentucky. Captain Marion led both the Kentucky and Missouri guerrillas. He didn't trust Quantrill, so left him behind. The Kentucky men had crossed the Kentucky River near Worthville, but the Missouri men had not. They were attacked by Federal troops.

WRIGHT, J. T.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Fishing River township, Francis Wright, a 37 year old farmer, and his wife,

Eliza, who was 49, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: James (this could be J. T. who rode with Quantrill), 15, born in Missouri (as were the other children); Martha, 13; John, 11; and Mary, 9.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

This legal document was obtained for the purpose of bringing someone to court, and to inquire into the lawfulness of the imprisonment of someone. In April 1861, President Abraham Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus. Military tribunals could now issue the death penalty without benefit of a regular trial.

WRITESMAN, HENRY

Henry Writesman was buried in the Mt. Zion Cemetery near Kearney, Missouri.

WRITESMAN, THOMAS

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Fishing River township, Peter Writesman, a 60 year old farmer, was born in North Carolina. His wife, Polly, who was 60, was born in Virginia. Their children were: John, 34, born in Missouri (as were the other children); Thomas, 32; Adaline, 20; Marinda, 19; and Araminta, 17.

Thomas Writesman was buried in the Mt. Zion Cemetery near Kearney, Missouri.

WYATT, AL

Served under Todd.

Al Wyatt may be from Jackson County. On March 23, 1862, Major Pomeroy, of the Second Kansas, captured two guerrillas at Wyatt's. Wyatt took part in the Lawrence Massacre. He was killed June 16, 1863, in the battle with Captain Thatcher.

WYATT, CAVE

Served under Quantrill.

In July of 1864, Cave Wyatt rode with Anderson in Clay County when they met Fletch Taylor. On August 13, 1864, he was wounded during the Flat Rock Ford skirmish. He was captured on a train headed for St. Louis. Bill Anderson intended to exchange Sergeant Goodman, a Union soldier captured at Centralia, for Wyatt. Wyatt was hung before the exchange went through.

Y

YAGER (YEAGER), RICHARD F. "DICK"

Served under Quantrill.

Yager's father was a respectable, influential judge, and was in the state legislature for two years. The elder Yager also freighted on the Santa Fe trail and was a farmer. His farm was on the Big Blue River near Westport in Jackson County. In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, James B. Yager, a 50 year old farmer, and his wife, Mary, who was 47, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: Richard F., a 21 year old freighter, born in Missouri (as were his sisters); Rachel M., 15; and Louisa M., 10.

Richard Yager joined Quantrill after Jennison's men raided his father's farm and stole everything. In the spring of 1862, he fought on the Harrisonville and Independence road. After the skirmish with Federal soldiers, he collected what they needed from the dead bodies of the Federal soldiers.

He was wounded near the Sni River in 1862. Yager rode with Upton Hays in the surveillance of the Independence area, and fought in the Independence battle of August 11, 1862. In the Lamar battle, he helped burn the courthouse and part of Lamar. He was with the guerrillas who invaded Barton, Jasper, and Vernon counties, and they had possession of part of the county west of Stockton. On November 3, 1862, he remained in Missouri while Quantrill went south. He fought at Cross Hollow.

On May 4 (?), 1863, he was the captain of the guerrillas that stopped a stage in Black Jack, Kansas. It was carrying nine people including the drivers. The men passengers were relieved of their guns, watches, and money. Mrs. Kelley, of Missouri (the only woman passenger), was treated politely and not robbed. Her trunk was not even opened. One of the passengers, Colonel Jones of Messilla, New Mexico, had been a former neighbor of Yager. The stage's horses were also taken. The male passengers had to borrow money from Mrs. Kelley to pay for their meals and lodging until they reached Santa Fe.

Yager fought Captain Thatcher, took part in the Lawrence and Baxter Springs Massacres. In June of 1864, he led a small band of guerrillas with Cole Younger. He was wounded in June 1864 (July 19), at Arrow Rock, and brought back to Jackson County to recuperate.

Another source claims he was taken to Saline County, to the farm of a Gilliam where a Miss Flannery tended his wounds. He was found by Federal soldiers and killed. Gilliam was arrested, but Miss Flannery turned herself in to the authorities at Marshall. She was arrested and held for many weeks. Gilliam was eventually released.

General Egbert B. Brown's Cavalry was responsible for killing Yager sometime between June 10 and 19, 1864. Another source claims Yager was killed in Jackson County, circa August 1, 1864, at Ike Flannery's father's home.

YOKUM, ADAM

Yokum was from Fannin County, Texas. I'm not sure if he

actually rode with Quantrill. He buried Silas King near Sherman, Texas.

YOUNG, GEORGE W.

Served under Quantrill.

George Young attended the reunions. He died August 27, 1920, at the age of 78, at his home in Kansas City, Kansas. Young was buried in Gunn City, Missouri; his son lived there.

YOUNG, JOSEPH

Served under Quantrill.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Gallatin township, Missouri City, Joseph Young, a 35 year old laborer, and his wife, Sarah, who was 26, were born in Tennessee. Their children were: Marshal E., 4, and Franklin, 1, both born in Missouri. This may be the Joseph Young who rode with Quantrill.

Young was in the Aubry, Kansas raid. Second Lieutenant R. A. Randlett was taken prisoner, and put under Young's charge. After the war, he became a printer in Kansas City.

YOUNG, WILLIAM

Served under Upton Hayes.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Independence, Solomon Young, a 45 year old freighter, and his wife, Hariette, who was 42, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: William, 19, born in Kentucky; Harrison, 17, born in Missouri (as were the other children); Laura, 16; Martha, 7; and Ada, 5.

Solomon and Hariette Louisa (Gregg) Young were the grandparents of President Harry S Truman (his mother was Martha Ellen Young Truman). Solomon was a wagon master and freighter on the Santa Fe and California trails. In 1861, Kansas Redlegs stole the family silverware, killed over 100 hogs, and burned his barns and haystacks. This occurred after Hariette had fed them. She later sued the U.S. government and received \$3,800.

Young rode with Hayes, Virgil Miller, Cole Younger, Dick Yeager, and Boon Muir in August of 1862, to check the Union activity around Independence before the August 11, 1862, battle there.

YOUNG IRISH BOY

This young Irish boy was a new recruit, and killed the first week of May in 1862, at the Low House. One source states he was killed April 16, 1862, in the attack by Lieutenant G. W. Nash, First Missouri Cavalry. The Official Records and Gregg's Manuscript don't agree.

YOUNGER, CHARLES

Although one source had Charles Younger in his list, the only other reference claims a Charles Younger surrounded Cole Younger, at Cole's Grandmother Fristoe's home. Cole shot and killed Charles, then escaped. Cole had a cousin Charles whose father was Milton Younger; this may be the same person.

YOUNGER, CHRIS

YOUNGER, JAMES "JIM"

Served under Todd.

Jim Younger was born January 15, 1848. His grandparents

were Charley and Sarah S. Purcell Younger. Their children were: Virginia L., who married Jacob Creek; Lucy S., who married a Buster; Henry (Harry) Washington, who married Beersheba [Bursheba] Fristoe; Littleton; Elizabeth D., who married Thomas Wood; Adeline S., who married Lewis Dalton (Dalton was a Mexican War veteran. They had thirteen children; nine boys, four girls. They were the parents of the famous Daltons, Frank, Bill, Bob, Emmett, and Gratton); Coleman; and Milton, whose children were Rebecca, Charles, and Catherine. The Youngers may have come from Kentucky.

A grandmother (on Henry Younger's side of the family) was a daughter of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, the father of Robert E. Lee.

Jim Younger's grandfather, Richard Marshall Fristoe, was one of the first three judges appointed in Jackson County, Missouri. Fristoe was the grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall of Virginia. He fought under General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. Fristoe married Mary (Polly) L. Sullivan descendant of the Sullivans, Ladens, and Percivals of South Carolina, Taylors of Virginia, and Fristoes of Tennessee.

The children of Henry Younger were:

Laura, who was born in 1830.

Helen (once source states this girl was Laura Helen, their first child), who was born January 1, 1832, and married William H. Kelly (a Kentucky widower). They had two children; a son named Coleman, who died December 15, 1924.

Isabela Francis "Bell", who was born 1834, and married Richard S. Hall in 1856. Their children were Harry, Nora, and Nettie.

Martha Ann, who was born January 9, 1836 (or 1835), and married Lycurgis A. Jones. They had six children.

Charles Richard "Dick", who was born in 1838 and died August 17, 1860.

Mary Josephine "Josie", who was born in 1840, and married John Jarrette. They had two children. John and Josie died in 1867 or 68.

Caroline, who was born in 1842, and married George Clayton. They had two children. Caroline died in 1865.

Thomas Coleman "Cole", who was born on January 15, 1844 (see Coleman, Thomas, for more information).

Sarah Ann "Sally", who was born on September 2, 1845 (or 1846). Sarah may have been the sister who Captain Walley asked to dance, and later was molested by a Union captain. She married Jeptha Duncan in 1867. They had six children, Jeanette, Robert, Harriet, Elizabeth, Sally, and one other. Sarah died in 1916.

James "Jim" Hardin (Henry), who was born January 15, 1848.

Alphae, who was born 1850.

John Harrison, who was born in 1850 (or 1851) near Strother, Missouri. He was killed by Pinkertons on

March 17, 1874. John was first buried in a shallow grave behind Theo Snuffer's house. He was later moved to Yeater Cemetery southeast of Snuffer's. The body was placed at an angle with his head northwest and his feet southeast. A piece of iron marked the grave till 1990.

Emma "Emilly" J., who was born in 1852, and married Kitt R. Rose (Ross), superintendent of the County Poor Farm near Little Blue. She died in 1900.

Robert "Bob" Ewing, who was born October 29, 1855 (or 1853). He died in prison of tuberculosis on September 16, 1889.

Henrietta "Ret" or "Retta", who was born January 9, 1856 (or 1857), and married A. Bledsoe Rollins (or Rawlins). She died May 13, 1915.

Jim Younger was a tall, big built man. He joined Todd in 1863. Younger took part in the Lawrence Massacre, and fought Johnson near Centralia.

When Quantrill went to Kentucky, Younger followed. He fought near Worthville. Near Hustonville, he was wounded severely in the right shoulder and right breast. His horse was killed, and he was captured around April 1865. He was taken to Alton, Illinois, to a Federal military prison and was released in the fall of 1865. Another source claims he was first taken to jail at Lexington, and then transferred to Louisville, Kentucky.

Younger bought land in Grayson County, Texas, in 1870. He was a deputy sheriff of Dallas County in 1870-71. The Dallas County district attorney stated that Cole, Bob and Jim Younger sang in the Baptist Church Choir and helped the sheriff arrest outlaws. He later lived in Arkansas for a short time.

Theo Snuffer was related to the Youngers. Jim and John Younger were in Snuffer's home when Pinkerton detectives Louis J. Lull and James Wright, with former deputy sheriff (from Oseola), Edwin B. Daniels, stopped to ask about buying cattle and the whereabouts of the Youngers, on March 16, 1874. When they left, Jim and John followed them. Lull shot John (age 28) at the same time John, who was carrying a double-barreled shotgun, shot Lull. John was killed, and Lull was found by a farmer, who took him to Roscoe where he died (fifty days later). Dr. D. C. McNeill, father of Jim's fiance, Cora, attended Lull. Jim killed Daniels.

In April of 1874, left for Dallas, Texas, and stayed two years. He returned to Missouri to join in James gang raids on banks, trains, and stages when they needed money.

In August of 1876, he boarded a train for Minnesota. The James-Younger gang held up a bank in Northfield, Minnesota. During the robbery, he was shot in the mouth, and wounded five times. He was captured near Madelia, twenty-five miles east of Mankato. The Youngers pled guilty to the charges against them. They were told that a Minnesota law barred the death penalty for anyone who pled guilty. They were sentenced to life imprisonment.

While in prison, Younger ate in his cell, alone, because, since he was shot in the mouth, it was hard for him to chew his food. He first worked in the thresher factory. Then, he became librarian and postman in prison.

On July 19 (or 10), 1901, Jim and Cole Younger were paroled from prison, but they had to stay in Minnesota. Their first job was selling tombstones for the P. N. Peterson Granite Company for \$60 a month and expenses.

Jim Younger suffered from an accident, and wrote insurance policies, but because he was an unpardoned convict, the policies he wrote would be held invalid.

He wanted to marry Alice Mueller (Miller), a newspaper writer in St. Paul. Because he was still under a life term, he was legally dead and dead men couldn't be issued a license to marry. Alice's parents insisted she leave for Boise, Idaho, to think.

Younger committed suicide on October 19, 1902, in the Reardon Hotel in St. Paul. When he shot himself, he lived for awhile and though people heard him moaning, they didn't contact the police or hotel manager. He left a note for Alice and died alone.

Younger's grave is in the Lee's Summit Cemetery in Lee's Summit, Missouri, beside his mother, Bob, and Cole. His pall bearers were C. W. Wigginton, Sim Whitsett, O. H. Lewis, William Gregg, H. H. McDowell, and William Lewis.

YOUNGER, THOMAS COLEMAN "COLE" "BUD"

Served under Quantrill.

Cole Younger was born near Big Creek (the farm later became the Jackson County Poor Farm) at Lee's Summit, Missouri, on January 15, 1844. He was fair-haired, likeable, generous, true to his word, brave, reckless, never killed a prisoner (responsible for saving several prisoners in many battles, once saved Union Captain Long by shooting his horse, and saved several men in the Lawrence Massacre), never refused to help his friends; and smoked a Persian Pipe — a glass bowl which held water and looked like a vase, a small gold container on top held the tobacco and two long tubes came out from it.

His cousins were Sue Vandiver and Armenia Gilvey (see Younger, James, for more family information). His father was a wealthy Jackson County farmer (owned over 3500 acres in Jackson and Cass Counties), stock raiser, operated a livery stable, was representative for Jackson County (three times), was county judge for several years, pro-Union, and operated several mail routes. At seventeen, Cole Younger carried mail between Harrison and Butler. The family moved to Harrisonville before the Civil War.

In the fall of 1861, Union soldiers stole his father's fortune (\$4,000.00, his carriages, wagons and 40 saddle horses) at Harrisonville and carried it off to Kansas. Henry Younger was murdered July 20, 1862, by Union officer, Captain Irvin Walley. Cole's mother was forced to burn her own home and the family walked in deep snow to a nearby neighbor. She became sick and died June 2, 1864.

Cole Younger was in the Wilson's Creek battle. He joined Quantrill in 1862 when he was eighteen years old. Another source claims he joined in October 1861 along with Jarrette. He fought at the Tate House, Sam Clarke home, Low House, and Fred Farmer's home. On April 16, 1862, he rode with Quantrill when attacked by Nash and the First Missouri Cavalry.

Younger was sent into Independence to spy. He was using the disguise of an old woman peddling apples. Later, he fought in the Independence battle of August 11, 1862. A few days later, he fought at Lone Jack. On August 14, 1862, he was elected second sergeant.

He was in the Lamar battle. Younger and Gregg invaded Barton, Jasper, and Vernon counties. Late 1862, he fought west of Little Santa Fe, and saved John McDowell, who later betrayed Younger and his men.

On December 25, 1862, with several others, he entered Kansas City and was able to kill several Union soldiers who were responsible for Henry Younger's murder. McDowell betrayed Younger on February 10, 1863, by leading Colonel Penick to the guerrilla winter camp.

Younger fought at Cross Hollow. He was elected first lieutenant in 1863. Bill Gregg and Younger were assigned to Shelby's Brigade. They fought in the Cane Hill/Prairie Grove battles. Later, Younger returned to Missouri, and helped capture the "Sam Gaty."

Younger had rested with his friend, Amos Blythe, and saw Federal soldiers as he was leaving. He returned to warn Blythe. A Negro man told Younger that Blythe's son was murdered. He reported back to Quantrill and helped ambush Federal soldiers in Blue Cut.

Some Federal soldiers captured a guerrilla, and took him to be hung at Independence. Haller and Younger captured twenty Federal soldiers to be exchanged for the guerrilla, which was done.

Younger fought near Wellington, and took part in the Lawrence and Baxter Springs Massacres. He left Quantrill at Sherman, Texas; among the first to join and one of the first to leave Quantrill. In 1863, he reported for duty to General Henry E. McCulloch, at Bonham, Texas. After scout duty, he was ordered to report to General E. Kirby Smith in Shreveport, Louisiana, as captain in the Confederate Army. He was ordered to get rid of speculators and cotton thieves on the Mississippi River.

In February of 1864, he was sent to report to General John Marmaduke in Warren, Arkansas, on direct order of General Shelby. He was assigned a recruiting trip to New Mexico that failed. While there, he fought Apaches. He was sent to California, and stationed there till the end of the war.

Younger was considered an outlaw by some because he supposedly hadn't surrendered. After the war, he bought a small farm near Sycene, Texas, near Belle Starr. It has been rumored that he was the father of Pearl, daughter of Belle, but he denied it.

Younger claimed he first met Jesse James at Blue Springs, Missouri. He liked Frank but not Jesse. George Shepherd recruited him into the James gang. He was involved in several bank, train and stage robberies. Younger visited Shelby many times with Frank and Jesse James.

After the Northfield, Minnesota, holdup in 1876, he was captured near Madelia by a seven man posse led by Sheriff James Glispin. He was wounded eleven times. Charlie Pitts, a member of the gang, was killed; he may have been a guerrilla. Younger used the alias Mr. King.

Younger and his brothers were sentenced to twenty-five years at the Minnesota State Pen. While in prison, they were not allowed to look up from their plates while they ate. Not long after they were in prison, their cell doors were unlocked and they were allowed a certain amount of freedom. Cole worked making buckets and tubs, then in the thresher factory, later as librarian, and last as head nurse. Cole, Bob and Jim contributed fifty dollars to start a prison newspaper, the Prison Mirror, which may still be in print.

William (Warren) Carter Bronaugh won the Younger's a pardon, which took him 21 years to obtain. Cole Younger had saved Bronaugh's life at the battle of Lone Jack. They were paroled July 19 (or 10), 1901, but had to stay in Minnesota. He could not be exhibited in any way, had to write a personal report about himself, whereabouts, and status of work every month, and couldn't drink alcoholic beverages.

His first job leaving the pen, was selling tombstones for the P. N. Peterson Granite Company. He worked some for Chief of Police O'Conner.

Soon after Jim's suicide, Cole was granted a full pardon in 1903. He was finally able to leave the state, but told he could never come back to Minnesota. I'm quite sure he had seen enough of Minnesota, and didn't need to be told to not come back. He still could not exhibit himself or appear as an actor in a public play. Instead of returning home quietly, newspapermen arranged a grand entrance.

In August of 1910, he attended the reunion at Independence, and gave a talk called, "On What Life Has Taught Me." He gave several lectures on the same talk. Younger had a carnival and Wild West Show (Frank James was a co-owner of the Wild West Show). Because of his parole agreement, he managed the show and did not appear on stage.

Younger was at Richmond with his carnival and "Hell on the Border" wax museum. While there, he found out that Bill Anderson was buried without clergy, so he arranged funeral services for Anderson, and was the principal speaker. The carnival furnished music.

In August of 1903, he converted to religion, and became an active church worker and part time preacher. He was a member of the Christian Church in Lee's Summit.

Younger died March 21, 1916, at the age of 72, of uremia and complication of diseases at Lee's Summit. His physician was Dr. Thomas J. Ragsdale. He was at the home of his niece, Miss Nora Hall. Younger bought the house and gave it to

Miss Hall. He was buried in the Lee's Summit Cemetery, and survived by three sisters, Mrs. Helen Kelley, Mrs. Martha Ann Jones, Mrs. Sallie Duncan, and several nieces and nephews. The relatives with him at the time of his death were Miss Nora Hall, Miss Minnie Fenton, H. T. Hall, F. H. Hall, and H. Y. Hall. Jesse James, Jr. and Robert F. James, sons of Jesse and Frank James were a couple of his pall bearers. His grave has two markers; one is a Confederate States of America military headstone.

He never admitted that Jesse or Frank James were in the Northfield hold-up. Younger had been wounded 36 (some say 28) times; 12 received during the Civil War; 14 bullets were unable to be extracted.

YOUNGER'S WINTER CAMP

This camp was located one mile northeast of the county poor farm, eight miles south of Independence, Missouri. The camp consisted of two houses dug into the ground. On Tuesday, February 10, 1863, a fellow guerrilla, John McDowell, led Colonel Penick and his command of troops into the camp.

Most of the guerrillas had to escape on foot without shoes, hats, and some without coats through fourteen inches of snow. Before the guerrillas reached Mrs. Fristoe's home (Cole Younger's grandmother), the Federal soldiers burned her house.

The guerrillas were able to reach John and Josephine Moore's home where they received clothing and medical attention.

YOWELL (YOUELL), WILLIAM "BILL"

Yowell was surprised in a watermelon patch, near James Hicklin's home, by Federal soldiers. He went to Mexico with Shelby. Frank James claimed he was a guerrilla.

Z

ZACK, RUBE (?)

Served under Quantrill and Todd.

Zack was one of a few African-Americans who rode with Quantrill. He was a barber from Kansas City, Missouri when Quantrill captured him at the Baxter Springs battle.

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN

Zimmerman rode with George Shepherd and John Thrailkil.

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